

VOL. XV.—NO. 75. FIRST EDITION THE PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT Tammany's Long Finger Ex-Secretary Welles on Grant. The Fenians in America What Englishmen Think How We Helped France. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONNECTICUT.

Prospects of the Fight at Close Quarters.—The Long Finger of Tammany.—The State to be ruled by its Governor.—A despatch to the N. Y. Tribune from Hartford says:—The only question now is this: Can Governor English deliver? Upon this the betting books are made up. Can the sale just made at Albany to Tammany be consummated? And that depends very much upon whether the good people of this little Commonwealth get "praying mad," as it is called. For if the State really rises up to a sense of the shame impending over it, and fights as it did in 1860—half the time on its knees and half on its feet—Tweed does not half comprehend its danger, and I doubt that it will not realize it until too late. A careful survey of the political field of the State, with access to the best sources of information, discloses some things not generally known outside. I find that the Republicans expect to carry the State upon a fair poll. And this expectation is based upon the actual state of the canvass. The party was never in better working order, and its local committees were never more active. The result in New Hampshire had a stimulating effect, after the first surprise was over, and it was understood. The efforts of the Democracy to get the negro vote was a miserable failure. The State is Republican on an honest poll. The Democrats were frightened at the facts. Two weeks ago they felt defeat in the air. They had no confidence to bet on English. Within a few days, with no change in the canvass here, except in increasing brightness of the Republican side, the Democrats have suddenly become confident of winning. Their betting men have entirely changed their tone. They appear to bet as on a certainty, and are confident that the State has been sold. There is not a sign of any other reason for their confidence. Governor English has been up to Albany, and arranged the matter with Mr. Tweed. The thing to be done in this State is to come here, but it is to be enough—or what is supposed to be enough. My information about this is entirely conclusive to my mind, and it is amply confirmed by what I see and hear in inner circles here. I have decided intimations that the attempt to flood us under with money is to be made, even in Mr. Strong's district. You, of course, know why Tammany wants to carry Connecticut, and why Governor English is willing to be its tool. Tammany is extending its New York tactics to national affairs. In order to keep up the impression of the "tidal wave of Democracy," it is necessary to follow the New Hampshire victory with one in Connecticut. For other reasons—railroad and money-making schemes—Tammany finds it convenient to own this State. Governor English is flattered by the leaders of your ring with the notion that if he can carry Connecticut he will be the most available man for the next Democratic ticket. Comical as these pretensions are, he has them; and they have led him to forget his honor as a man and as a citizen of Connecticut. Of course he would not care to be a Republican at all, but they are quite willing to use his vanity to make Connecticut a tributary slave of Tammany. You will see that this is the game that will develop this time. And it will win unless the Republican party is raised into a religious and patriotic enthusiasm as saved the State in 1860.

WELLES ON GRANT.

The Ex-Secretary in Opposition to the Administration.—Denunciation of Ku-Klux Legislation.—Hon. Gideon Welles comes out in a vigorous letter against Grant and the course of the Republican party in Congress in respect to the further reconstruction of the Southern States. He says:—I have no respect for those who claim that it is necessary for Massachusetts or for others to supervise Virginia and to take care of the people of that and other States in their local concerns. If the people are incapable of self-government, and if a failure is a failure. If the people of the States respectively cannot make and execute their own laws, but are to be governed and controlled in their local concerns by a central despotism of unqualified and American republicanism are mere shams and delusions. The Union of these States can be preserved only by a central despotism, who guaranteed rights of the States. If the Federal Government is not restrained by constitutional limitations, it will be a despotism, and this doctrine of exclusion is each "slaves"—each incompatible with a federal union, each inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution, and each subversive of the government. I therefore opposed the Buchanan administration, and I also oppose the Grant administration. GIDEON WELLES.

—Over 3000 persons in England own pleasure yachts. —A 300-pound catfish was recently caught at Davenport, Iowa. —South America has furnished San Francisco with a live guano.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

A Blast from "The Thunderer." The London Times, of the 17th instant, says:—The released Fenian prisoners continue to be treated almost as national guests in the United States. The vote of welcome passed by the House of Representatives has been followed by an interview with President Grant at the White House, and during their stay at the capital they were hospitably entertained by the Washington city government. Nations are proverbially incapable of seeing themselves as others see them, and we may freely admit that, from an American point of view, Irish treason must wear a very different aspect from that in which loyal Englishmen regard it. No doubt this difference arises in part from the patriotic self-deception to which Englishmen, like other men, are liable; but it arises in at least an equal degree from the ignorance of the American public. A half-educated American knows even less of English government than a half-educated Englishman knows of American government. All monarchies in the eyes of such a man are equally tyrannical, and all republicans are equally tyrants. There is nothing to choose between English despotism and Neapolitan despotism; Irish Fenians must be suffering under some grievous oppression or they would be always in revolt, and having lost the republican flag, they deserve the support of the United States. We are the less disposed to be severe on these reckless judgments because it must be confessed that foreign patriots have not been welcomed in this country with little concern for the sensibilities of the government against which they had rebelled, and perhaps, with little appreciation of the principles which they represented. Even Garibaldi was, doubtless, cheered and feted by people who had no idea of the fatal notion of what his political or religious creed really was, and who only recognized in him the enemy of the Pope and the Neapolitan Bourbons. After making every allowance, however, for the possible bias of our countrymen, the ignorance on the part of American politicians, we cannot but consider the reception of these Fenians in the United States thoroughly disgraceful. Assuming that O'Donovan Rossa can be treated as a criminal, this proceeding can only be cited at best to justify the distinctions showered on him by individuals or private associations, and not the congratulations offered him by the House of Representatives and local public bodies. But a much fairer and more appropriate parallel is afforded by the case of Jefferson Davis, who embodied a cause espoused by millions in America, and supported, as we are often told, by the general sympathy of our own upper classes. Now, we venture to say that in the English House of Commons the idea of presenting an address of respect or condolence to Mr. Jefferson Davis would have been rejected with a unanimous shout of reprobation, and that for the simple and sufficient reason that it would have given just offense to a friendly nation. Yet it will hardly be maintained that Southern independence was a less respectable aspiration than Irish independence, or that Mr. Jefferson Davis was personally less deserving of honor than O'Donovan Rossa and his associates. Nor can it truly be asserted that we have an advantage over America in having no "Irish vote" to conciliate. We have, as a matter of fact, the Irish vote to conciliate, and the inducement to bid for friendly attitude towards Italy, for instance, might sometimes be a severe trial of Ministerial virtue but for one decisive consideration. That consideration is that with us base and perverse impulses are not the only ones which impel us to the superior force of nobler and sounder impulses. It is the reproach of American politics that an Irish color is given to our politics, and that we despise with a far more than Anglo-Saxon arrogance, is, nevertheless, petted and applauded in its wildest demonstrations of hostility to Great Britain without protest from those who carry the banner of the Union. It is a reproach to our international courtesy but of national dignity.

EXPORTATION OF FIREARMS.

Eighteen Cargoes Sent from the United States to France—Cash Realized, \$13,800,000. At the cost of no small labor to the patient officials of the New York Custom House statistical department, we are enabled to present in a bird-eye view the total exportation of firearms from the United States, pending the late war in France. No less than eighteen cargoes were sent out, either for France direct or to France as their final destination. And the fact calls to mind the sapient looks of our large dealers in France, in most of our meetings in command of the French army. Blaise is in hiding and has not yet been present at any meetings at the Hotel de Ville. Pyat has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give exclusive attention to the editorship of the *Vengeur*, the future official organ of the Commune. A despatch from Versailles to the *Telegraph* says there was Picket Firing Last Night between the Nationals and Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris. The Government has, after consultation with General Ducrot, Lefo, Ochuzy, and Trochu decided upon A Plan for an Attack on Paris. In the Assembly on Wednesday Thiers made a speech in which he admitted that The Germans were Evacuating France irregularly, and there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay on the Parisians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans. Marseilles Quiet. A despatch from Marseilles says all is quiet. The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refused its services. All business has stopped. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 30.—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. American securities quiet. United States Bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1867, 91½; of 1871, 91; ten-forties, 89. Stocks are firm. Erie Railroad, 15½; Illinois Central, 11; Great Western, 41. LIVERPOOL, March 30.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7½; Orleans, 7½. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12,500 bales. CORN, 34s. 3d. for new. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 30.—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92½. American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1867, 91½; of 1871, 91; ten-forties, 89. Stocks are firm. Erie Railroad, 15½; Illinois Central, 11; Great Western, 41. PORTLAND, March 30.—Robert Wallace, a freeman on the English steamship *Peruvian* is under arrest for smuggling. It is alleged that several Portland merchants of good standing are implicated.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

A Letter of Thanks to the Commander of the Tennessee. The following letter was handed by the commissioners to Captain Temple: The Commissioners of the United States to Santo Domingo before leaving the Tennessee desire to place on their record the following memorandum:—We feel in duty bound to record our hearty thanks to Captain Temple, of the United States steamer *Tennessee*, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the promptness with which he has responded to our requests. His foresight in planning the different parts of the voyage so that the greatest advantage could be derived from all the time at our disposal, his skill and prudence in the management of his ship, his care in dealing with every difficulty which arose, and his attention to everything of substantial importance, and his respect and civility to all with whom he had to deal, are all matters of which we are proud to record our sincere thanks to him and our best wishes for his welfare. R. F. WARD, SAMUEL D. WHITE, SAMUEL G. HOWE, By order of the commission, ALLEN A. BURTON, Secretary. Romantic Career of an Iowa Girl. Still another Amazon is revealed in Iowa. An Ohio girl enlisted at Muscatine in 1861 in the 24th Iowa Infantry, served till the close of the war, and returned to her father's house, where she was warmly welcomed, but told nothing of her army history. She invested in Iowa lands and became rich. Finally a member of her former regiment fell in love with her, without the least suspicion that she had been his comrade, but as he was not at all shocked at the recital, they were married, and she for the first time told the folks about her military career.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

Operations of the Rebels.

Conflict with the Government.

THE CONDITION OF PARIS.

The German Occupation.

FROM EUROPE.

The Condition of Paris. PARIS, March 30.—Noon.—The city is quiet. At the sitting of the Sub-Central committee to-day, General Duval submitted a proposition for the disarmament of a portion of the National Guard which had not given in adherence to the Paris Government. M. Assay, in a speech, said the Republic had formed a Committee of Public Safety, and ran no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulterior measures. All conspirators will meet the same fate. The *Nouvelle Republique* makes a Demand for Action on the part of the committee. It is stated that Delescluze has, in consequence of the declaration on the part of his colleagues that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned his membership in the council to which he was chosen. Deputy Fierat has resigned his seat in the National Assembly. What the "Gards" Have Cost the People. The *Journal des Debats* makes a statement that the National Guards had cost the people of Paris three hundred thousand francs daily. Doings of the Regular Government. VERSAILLES, March 30.—Deputies of the Departments of Vosges, Meurthe, and others have proposed to ask the National Assembly to send commissioners to the departments, to organize forces to march on Paris. The Government has dissuaded. The Legitimate Deputies from holding meetings. It is stated that the Bourbon Faction has been accomplished, with Count Chambord as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are framing a liberal constitution providing for a Parliament on the model of England. The Orleans Family. The Government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition shown to it by the supporters of the Orleans family. Some persons are being suppressed in command of the army by General Barrai. General Charette has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 8000 Bretons. The Communists' Outposts have been placed on the roads from Paris to Versailles to prevent reconnaissances by the troops of the Versailles Government. There is great Disorganization in the Postal Service and other departments of the French public service. The Nationals Demonstrated yesterday in favor of the Commune in the Place Hotel de Ville. The *Liberte* says that four thousand English have resumed residence in Paris, and Thiers and the head of the London detectives are in the city. The sub-Central Committee of Paris has declined to Abolish All Police Force. A slight rising in Perpignan failed to meet the support of the people of that city. A despatch from Versailles to the *Times* says Poyner Quartier and Valden have been negotiating at Rouen, and that after several telegrams had been exchanged with the Government at Berlin, Herr Frolich, the German civil administrator in France, consented to An Increase of the Garrison of Paris to 80,000 men. General Vinoy is still in hiding and has not yet been present at any meetings at the Hotel de Ville. Pyat has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give exclusive attention to the editorship of the *Vengeur*, the future official organ of the Commune. A despatch from Versailles to the *Telegraph* says there was Picket Firing Last Night between the Nationals and Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris. The Government has, after consultation with General Ducrot, Lefo, Ochuzy, and Trochu decided upon A Plan for an Attack on Paris. In the Assembly on Wednesday Thiers made a speech in which he admitted that The Germans were Evacuating France irregularly, and there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay on the Parisians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans. Marseilles Quiet. A despatch from Marseilles says all is quiet. The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refused its services. All business has stopped. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 30.—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. American securities quiet. United States Bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1867, 91½; of 1871, 91; ten-forties, 89. Stocks are firm. Erie Railroad, 15½; Illinois Central, 11; Great Western, 41. LIVERPOOL, March 30.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7½; Orleans, 7½. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12,500 bales. CORN, 34s. 3d. for new. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 30.—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92½. American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1867, 91½; of 1871, 91; ten-forties, 89. Stocks are firm. Erie Railroad, 15½; Illinois Central, 11; Great Western, 41. PORTLAND, March 30.—Robert Wallace, a freeman on the English steamship *Peruvian* is under arrest for smuggling. It is alleged that several Portland merchants of good standing are implicated.

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Ku-Klux and Amnesty.

The Questions Complicated.

The San Domingo Scheme

Not to be Considered this Session.

Later from Europe.

Death of the Queen of Sweden

American Records at Vienna.

Minister Washburne's Paris Despatches

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mrs. Holden has joined her husband, ex-Governor Holden, in this city. It is uncertain whether he will return to North Carolina, owing to the large number of suits which will be brought against him for arrests which the Court of Impeachment declared illegal. The Ku-Klux and Amnesty Bills. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the House comes to consider the Ku-Klux bill with a view of amending it, the General Amnesty bill will be offered as an amendment. It is believed that there will be enough Republicans to unite with the Democrats in favor of amnesty, to pass the amendment. This will complicate the bill and may end in its defeat, as the Democrats will vote for the amendment and then vote against the bill in its passage. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which does not favor the House bill, is preparing a bill which will probably be reported as a substitute for the House bill. It has been concluded by the President's friends in the Senate that it is best not to consider the San Domingo Scheme at this session. This has been the view of the President all along, but there were those who thought it better to dispose of the matter at once. The statement of Mr. Wade and other members of the commission that it was better to act on the matter at once, on account of the peculiar condition of affairs, there has had no weight with the Senate. Mr. Wade is the opinion that the President cannot maintain himself until the matter is decided. The President's friends in the Senate regard the tabling of Sumner's resolutions about San Domingo as a great triumph. On the other hand Sumner, Schurz, and others say the President's friends were afraid to debate the question, and got it out of the way because they could not answer the charges of usurpation of the war powers of the Constitution. Mr. Washburne's Paris Despatches. It is difficult to predict what will be the end of the present troubles in Paris. The insurgents are strong in the cities, but not in country. The emissaries of Napoleon are in France busily intriguing to restore the empire. It is believed they cannot succeed without outside aid, and the mention of his name only creates greater disorders. No man, Mr. Washburne says, has yet appeared who has the confidence of the people. Destruction of Partly Printed Bonds. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The destruction recently at the Treasury Department of forty millions of partly printed funded loan bonds was not, as has been stated, because they were so badly executed that the Secretary deemed them unfit to go to the public, but because he came to the determination to have the backs of the bonds printed in New York, and the face and seal printed in the Treasury office of engraving and printing, the bank note companies being paid for getting up their own plates. The loss by the destruction involves only several hundred dollars, as they were of the higher denominations. The New Loan. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Messrs. Clews, Haynes and Company, United States Government agents for Great Britain, have subscribed for one million dollars of the new loan to-day, making two millions taken by this firm since their appointment. Henry Clews & Co. also subscribed for one million to-day. The American Records at Vienna. NEW YORK, March 30.—The brief account of the celebration of Washington's birthday at Vienna given by cable was correct in saying that the Austrian Government had announced to the American Minister their consent to a copy being made of correspondence recently disclosed in Imperial archives of Baron de Beelen, the envoy of the Emperor Joseph II, whose letters, contained in several volumes written from New York and Philadelphia, extend from August, 1784, to January, 1789. But the cable account was incorrect in adding that Mr. Jay had said he hoped some day lay these valuable records before the American people, and it is understood there is at present no appropriation, public or private, at the disposal of the Minister for that purpose. Tax on State Bank Currency. ALBANY, March 30.—The Assembly has adopted a resolution that the tax on State bank currency levied by the National Government should be removed, and that our representatives urge the same. Sinking of a Pilot-Boat. NEW YORK, March 30.—The pilot-boat J. S. Jones, No. 15, while in the act of boarding the steamship City of Washington, on the night of the 28th instant, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, was run into and sunk, the crew having barely time to save their lives, losing their clothing, etc. The Jones was valued at \$6000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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